

THE SEDALIA POSTOFFICE.

Mr. Heard's Perfidy to Friends to Conciliate Enemies.

He Brands Russell a Liar in July and Recommends Him for P. M. in January.

It was a surprise to many, when it was announced, the other day, by Hon. Jno. T. Heard, that Mr. Russell would receive his endorsement or the Sedalia postoffice.

The bitter personal fight made by Mr. Russell in the Democrat in 1884 against Mr. Heard is vivid in the minds of all, and the terrible ordeal which his (Heard's) friends passed through in defending him has not been forgotten. After all the vituperation of Russell and all the self-sacrificing work of friends, to-day the friends are ignored and the enemy rewarded.

LAST SUMMER

Mr. Heard told many people of Sedalia time and again that under no circumstances would he recommend Mr. Russell, saying that, "I will resign my seat in congress before he (Russell) shall be made postmaster," and now he says that he must do the will of the democratic party, which says he must appoint Russell.

The will of the democratic party was not mentioned last summer any further than the COMPETITIVE MERITS OF HIS FRIENDS would direct, but now Russell is hugged to his bosom and Heard's friends pushed aside. Mr. Heard may reconcile this in his own mind as being right, but he will have a hard time to make his constituents throughout the district think that it is the correct thing to do.

The following was a dispatch published in the western press from Mr. Heard while at Washington last July:

Getting Hot.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—The controversy over the Sedalia postoffice is becoming heated. A statement has been published in Missouri to the effect that Mr. John T. Heard, the proprietor of the Sedalia Democrat, has been promised the appointment by the president and by Mr. Vilas. This was shown to Representative Heard, of the Sedalia district, and he was asked this evening what there was in it.

"Absolutely nothing," he replied with emphasis. "There never was anything, or published a more absurd insinuation than that Mr. Russell has received any such promise from either source. The day before I left Sedalia a gentleman informed me that Russell had just told him that the president had promised him (Russell) that he should have the place within three months from the date of his promise, which time would expire in July. Of course I knew it was not true, but on arriving here I mentioned it to the president, who said, with some warmth:

"IT IS A LIE, pure and simple. If I ever saw the man in my life I don't know it, and would not know him if he were to enter this room now. I have never thought of the case, and suppose that when a vacancy occurs in the office I will hear from it in the regular way."

"I then suggested that Russell claimed to have secured his (the president's) favor through some friends or connections at Buffalo, when Mr. Cleveland replied:

"Nonsense. You know, Mr. Heard, that I never promise anything, even if I am going to do it in five minutes."

"A few days ago," continued Mr. Heard, "I spoke to Gen. Vilas on the Washington telegraph of the 17th of July to the effect that the president had sent Russell's papers to the postmaster general with an endorsement requesting investigation and action, and that he (Vilas) had sent to Mr. Russell for a."

in writing of the whole trouble between Russell and myself. Said Gen. Vilas, with a broad smile: "Well, Mr. Heard, you might have contradicted that statement without waiting to see me."

"I replied that I knew there was nothing in it, but that I wanted his authority for saying so, when he said:

"You have it in the fullest measure. If Mr. Russell or anybody else brought papers to my office which related to anything connected with this department, 'I would very naturally say, 'File your papers for consideration at the proper time,' but I have received any suggestions or endorsements from the president, requesting anything in connection with this case, and the case has ever been considered by or spoken of."

BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MYSELF, or that I have in any way given Mr. Russell any intimation of encouragement in connection with this matter, is absolutely untrue."

Said Mr. Heard, in conclusion: "Russell and his friends are circulating these reports to encourage the belief that I will be ignored in the matter of the appointment of Blair's successor, and to induce persons to come to Russell's support. I am not at all uneasy about the result."

"These stories are circulated to induce persons to come to Russell's support," says Mr. Heard, and from Heard's own standpoint he (Russell) must have been successful in getting persons to come to his support, for Mr. Heard now says he (Russell) has the bulk of the party workers in the county on his petition, while he admitted to Mr. McNeese on Wednesday last that his (McNeese's) petition covered a majority of the

MORAL AND SUBSTANTIAL DEMOCRACY of the county.

Mr. Heard, it is a very gauzy subterfuge you are telling in order to fortify yourself in the appointment of Russell and one that will give you considerable trouble before you get a renomination in 1886.

The following from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of August 24 explains what Russell thought.

Heard's Chances.

Post-Dispatch, Aug. 24, 1885. John D. Russell, Sedalia, Mo., registered at the Hotel Barham this morning. Mr. Russell says that he is quite positive that he will obtain the appointment to the Sedalia postoffice. Congressmen Heard has practically given up the fight against him and is bending all his energies and influence towards keeping the present incumbent in office until the expiration of his term next January. According to Mr. Russell's opinion, Mr. Heard will meet with determined opposition in his candidacy for re-election. Col. Moore, who is at present at Sweet Springs, and an Congressman McGovern are already in the field pulling wires for Heard's seat. "Heard will not carry Pettis county by 500 votes," said Mr. Russell. "He defeated Col. Moore last time by trickery and he can never get in again."

APPREHENSIVE WRATH.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Heard

should ignore friends, true and tried as any man ever had, and they should be thrown aside in order that the wrath of enemies might be appeased. Shame on such perfidy.

The appointment of Mr. Russell may be looked for any day after Mr. Heard reaches Washington.

Rather Cheeky.

Marie Butler a colored damsel of easy repute yesterday sent a communication to attorney Lambo requesting him to have the county court furnish burial for a still born child. Maria says in her statement that Thomas Alexander, also colored, is the father of the child, that it was born dead, that she has no money to bury it and that the hard-hearted Thomas refuses to furnish the necessary funds. It is probable there will be a chance for the grand jury to show its skill in unravelling mysteries before the case is ended.

Found his Boy.

Conductor N. Tisworth, whose son ran away from home a few days ago as mentioned in the BAZOO, yesterday informed a reporter that he found the imprudent juvenile at Boonville quite sick of his venture. The little fellow walked to Beaman where he boarded a train and succeeded in reaching Boonville before getting bounced, but their found himself homeless, penniless and friendless. He returned home with his father, and it is to be hoped the lesson will not prove without benefit to him.

State vs. Frank McNally.

This case is an old one. The defendant McNally a policeman was indicted in this county for murder in the second degree, he having shot Wash Hyde while endeavoring to arrest him. The case has been twice tried in the Lafayette circuit court where it was taken on a change of venue. The first time the jury failed to agree. The second time the case was tried, he was found guilty of murder in the fourth degree and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The case was taken to the supreme court, which last week rendered a decision reversing and remanding the case.

It is quite probable that the case will be dismissed.

That New Year's Dinner.

Sicher & Doyle with their accustomed liberality, gave their guests and friends a magnificent dinner on New Year's day.

The menu embraced everything that was reasonable and out of season served in courses that lasted from 5 to 8:30 p. m. The dining room was elaborately decorated, and the tables arranged in the form of horse shoe a symbol of good luck which might attend both the hosts and the guests.

Altogether it was the finest affair of the kind ever gotten up in Sedalia and reflects much credit upon Messrs. Sicher & Doyle.

Masonhall Mourns.

Conductor Masonhall says he had no pleasure in New Years day. But has thus far spent the New Year mourning, without comfort for a valuable dog. Some good and law defying wretch confiscated it New Years eve while he was out on his run. It would not be healthy for the said good l. d. w. to meet Masonhall just at present.

Promoted.

Roadmaster A. Manley of the K. & T. has resigned his position and yesterday left to assume similar duties on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific road; the inducement being an advance of \$40 per month on his salary. Mr. Manley has made a most excellent record here and the Bazoo extends to him its hearty congratulations upon his deserved advancement.

Dangerously Ill.

Conductor Ben Blythe of the narrow gauge, who has been quite sick for the past week was yesterday reported in a dangerous condition. Although attended by the best medical skill it is said his physicians are puzzled to diagnose his case.

Accepted the Terms.

Pittsburg, Pa., January 2.—The employees of the Edgar Thomson steel works of Braddock, Pa., accepted the firms proposition of a 10 per cent advance with twelve hours a day's work and signed the scale for the ensuing year to-day. The mill will resume operations on Monday.

The Pasteur Institute.

New York, January 2.—The American Pasteur Institute filed its certificate of incorporation to-day. Its objects are, "the gratuitous care and treatment by the Pasteur system of inoculation of all threatened with or suffering from hydrophobia."

REV. E. D. WINSLOW,

The Former Sedalian, Who is a Fugitive from Justice.

A few of the older citizens of Sedalia will readily remember Rev. E. D. Winslow, who came to Sedalia about 1867 from Boston. He was a Methodist preacher, of the orthodox stripe and has preached quite a number of times in the Ohio Street Methodist church. At one time he carried on the boot and shoe business in a wooden building located about where John Murphy's wholesale liquor house now stands, on East Main street. He left here and returned to Boston, where he committed crimes, forgery, etc., betraying his best friends into trouble and ultimate bankruptcy, when he jumped the county, abandoning his family.

The following is an extract from a Buenos Ayres letter to the Boston Herald, which gives something of a history of the blackhearted wretch, who is now a fugitive from justice:

A NEWSPAPER MANAGER.

"D. Warren Lowe, alias Winslow, the Boston forger, came here from E. g. and about nine years ago, and, after engaging in various small enterprises, became connected with the English newspaper as a reporter and advertising solicitor. His well-known energy and ability soon began to tell, and he secured control of the Herald, which was then a weekly. It was soon published twice a week, and during the last three years it has been a daily, with a large subscription list and a good advertising patronage. He also has a job office which enjoys a large patronage and is a lucrative source of revenue. He owns a fine business block and a residence, and is making money out of his paper and printing establishment, but has neglected it of late to engage in some speculative enterprise of magnificent dimensions but doubtful prospect. When he came to Buenos Ayres he was cordially received by the American colony and citizens generally, and soon succeeded in acquiring the confidence and respect of the people. His manners were agreeable and his energy and ability gave him a leading position. He said very little about himself, and no one cared to inquire into his antecedents or impeach his reputation. One day an officer from the man-of-war Nipisic, lying in the harbor, met Mr. D. Warren Lowe at a dinner party, and

RECOGNIZED IN HIM WINSLOW,

the Boston forger and fugitive, whom he had formerly known in the naval service when Winslow was a chaplain. The latter did not deny his identity, but begged the officer not to "give him away," as he was endeavoring to live an honorable life and deserve the respect of his acquaintances. The secret leaked out, however, and Winslow was cut by some of his former friends; but his frankness and apparent determination to behave properly soon restored him to their confidence. He has never publicly acknowledged his past record, and the newspapers of Buenos Ayres have generally excluded all reference to it from their columns. Although he has engaged in some bitter controversies with them he is very careful about his movements, and cannot be persuaded, under any circumstances to go on board of a United States man-of-war or any other vessel carrying the stars and stripes. Several times detectives have been here planning for his capture, but he has been shrewd enough to escape their clutches. Only once has he been out of the country and that was when he went to Europe to get married.

THIS MARRIAGE COST HIM

his social position, and is the only act he has committed during his residence in the Argentine that is discreditable to him. One day his paper contained a notice of the death of his "beloved wife" in the United States and he at once put on widower's weeds, refusing social invitations and recognizing every rule of mourning etiquette. After the usual period of mourning was over Mr. Lowe disappeared from his usual haunts for three months, and when he returned had a lady with him, who was introduced as his bride and quite cordially received by his friends in Buenos Ayres. She appeared to be a woman of no social accomplishments, but of modest demeanor, and while in no way his equal has been a true wife and mother. When it was subsequently learned that his first wife was still living and undivorced, Mr. Lowe was no longer socially recognized in Buenos Ayres, but the second Mrs. Lowe is considered guiltless, as she is understood to have been convinced and still believes that he was a genuine widower.

Nothing will shake her confidence in him and the neighbors cannot but admire her faith and devotion. Winslow explained that he received formal notice of the death of his wife in Massachusetts, paid her funeral expenses and the fees of the attorney who settled her affairs, and insists that the lady who claims to be the first Mrs. Winslow is an impostor, but she has established her identity to the satisfaction of the United States consul here, with whom she and her friends have had considerable correspondence. Several Americans residing in Buenos Ayres have met her in Boston also, and have given Winslow no reason to suppose that they believe him guilty of anything less than bigamy. The woman he is living with now is the daughter of a boarding-house keeper in London, with whom he had rooms during his stay in that city.

Real estate speculation is engaging more of Mr. Lowe's time than his newspaper, and he has entered upon them to such an extent that people predict a repetition of the crises which ended his career in Boston. He is erecting a large number of city houses on borrowed money and has a tract of 400,000 acres of wild land in the southern portion of the province which he is trying to colonize. His credit has been good until recently, but the banks will no longer discount his paper, and at last reports he was in a tight place. He cannot complain of the treatment he has received from the people of Argentine, as they recognized him as a gentleman until the facts of his second marriage were disclosed, and gave him every opportunity to commence life anew. "This gay deceiver, wicked and sacrilegious wretch who under the grab of Christianity succeeded in fleeing his friends has a son now residing in Massachusetts, who is a professor in a college, and reports are that he is well-to-do and popular."

DENOUNCES HIS WIFE AS AN IMPOSTOR.

Washington, January 3.—For the Missouri valley: Fair weather in the northern portion, clearing weather in the southern portion; northerly winds, becoming variable; slowly rising temperature, except in the extreme southern portion; slightly colder.

A CAPTAIN'S CRIME.

He Wrecks His Ship But is Captured.

History of the Crime and Cause in Brief.

Boston, Mass., January 2.—Captain Gerrior, of the schooner Racer, which was wrecked off Portland, Monday last, was brought to this city under arrest from Gloucester this morning. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hallett on a charge of scuttling his vessel and was held in \$2,000 for examination. It appears that the vessel had a very successful trip, having taken 58,000 pounds of fish before she put in to Sidney, C. B. On her way home, at this point, Gerrior took on board two female passengers for Portland. The crew say that the captain stopped at several ports on the way home and that all hands had a good time generally. At one of the ports, Cranberry Isle, near Grand Manan, it is claimed by the crew that the entire cargo of fish was sold for cash by the captain, and one of the female passengers left. Shortly after the vessel sailed from Portland, and when within six miles of Cape Elizabeth, it was discovered that she was rapidly filling and she sank in forty fathoms, the crew taking to boats and reaching land after suffering intensely from exposure. It is asserted that the captain has admitted that his affidavit claiming that 35,000 pounds of fish went down with the vessel together with the money received for a part of the cargo, is false, and that the hold was clear when she sank. The extreme penalty of the crime with which Gerrior is charged is death.

WHO KILLED THEM?

Crimes Supposed to have Been Committed by an Unnatural Son.

Detroit, Mich., January 2.—Mrs. Elizabeth Knoch, the mother of Frank Knoch, who was murdered in Spring Wells on the night of December 15, with his entire family, and the house burned to hide the crime, died Friday night under circumstances which suggested poisoning. A post mortem was held to-day when to the surprise of the physicians it was found that her skull was fractured by a heavy blow which had left no mark. It was suspected that she and a son Gustave had some connection with the former murder, and the officers had been expecting an ante-mortem statement from the mother, who has been confined at home with nervous prostration, it is said, ever since she was on the stand at the inquest on the remains of the tragedy. This is the fourth suspicious death in the family. The father, Christian, was found dead in the barn New Year's day, 1882, with cuts on his head, said to have been made by the kick of a horse; a brother Charles, disappeared two years ago this winter and his body was found in the river next spring with marks of violence and a chain about the body from an unused pump on the Knoch homestead, and last month another son, Frank, was killed with his wife and two babies and the house burned with the dead bodies in it. Suspicion has now turned toward Gustave and it is now strengthened by the murder of the mother, though as yet no convicting evidence has been discovered. Another brother, Herman, is a half-witted fellow who has been once confined in an insane asylum and an uncle, Joe, has been for years a mild lunatic.

A HORRIBLE FATE.

Two Families Drowned While on Sea.

A Rescuing Party's Boat Capsized.

New York, January 2.—Mail advices from Panama, dated December 24, 1885, are as follows: On December 2, two families, named Silva and Gonzalez, left Talihavara, Chili, in a boat for Peno, for the purpose of attending the customary procession and of taking part in the festivals of our Lady of Carmel. Upon their return voyage all went well until the mouth of the Andalien was reached. At this point, in consequence of a change of wind, it became necessary to alter the position of sails and for a reason not yet known all the passengers rushed to one side of the boat, which

WAS THEN CAPSIZED.

All hands were thrown into the water. The cries of the drowning people were heard by two lighter men and they put off in their fragile chota to render what aid they could. On reaching the drowning people the lighter men picked up five persons, one of whom, a Chinaman, appeared to be quite dead. As the boat was unable to stand under so great a weight it was resolved to throw the supposed dead Chinaman overboard. This was accordingly done. The Chinaman, however, no sooner touched the water than he took hold of the gunwale of the boat and capsized. The recently rescued people and the lighter-men were thrown into the sea and out of the seven persons five were drowned, the only persons saved being Francisco Gonzalez and one of the lighter-men. Two boats were dispatched from Lalihauno to the fatal spot and they returned with the bodies of all the female passengers and that of the son of Silva. The bodies of the remainder of the drowned persons had not been recovered up to the 23rd inst. Following is the list of

THE DROWNED.

Senor Juan Silva and wife and two children, (boy and girl), Senor De Gonzalez and three sisters, Senor Desiderio Gonzalez, Senor William Olsen, Peter Harry, the Chinaman, Romona Fache, Antuca Ulvia, Juan Constancio, Enild Gonzalez, the lighter-man and two unknown women, seventeen in all.

A TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

A terrible cyclone passed over Villa Maria in the Argentine Republic December 23d at 1 a. m., doing damage to the extent of 50,000 patucenes. The railway depot

was raised. No building escaped and many were unroofed.

PEACE WILL REIGN.

The latest information from Peru indicates that all revolutionary measures have ceased in the country and Peru is about to enter upon an era of peace and prosperity.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Burning Asylum With 103 Insane Inmates.

Newark, N. J., January 2.—Shortly after 3 p. m. to-day fire was discovered in the easterly front wing of the insane asylum which is situated about two miles from the center of the city. The flames shot up the chute to the attic and in a few minutes it was a seething mass of flames. The wing was 400 feet long and as the interior fittings were of boiled pine, they ignited very readily and burned fiercely. In this wing were 103 patients. The medical superintendent at once summoned his staff of assistants and in a few minutes all the unfortunates were mustered into the yard without accident. Of the patients taken out, thirty-two were women and seventy-one men. Very little difficulty was experienced in controlling them. The entire fire department was summoned to the scene but could render little service owing to a scarcity of water. The flames spread rapidly to the third floor and along the entire length of the wing in both directions at the west end. It was stopped by a blanket 22 inches thick, which prevented its spread to the center and other wings of the institution. By hard work the firemen kept the flames to the two floors, although the lower floors were badly damaged by water. The total loss will probably amount to \$75,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The patients were sent temporarily to the city hospital, but were this evening returned to the asylum where arrangements had been made for their accommodation. The cause of fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated from the over-heated steam pipes which surround the chests in the basement, which, like all the rest of the interior fittings, was of the most inflammable material. The asylum is a new structure and was erected at a cost of \$350,000. It was first occupied last spring and had nearly six hundred inmates.

RASCALS IN BUSINESS.

Wicked Devices to Rob the People and Destroy Their Health.

In a country like this, where butter and cheese-making may be prosecuted so extensively that even the poorest man may have a bountiful supply of these dairy products on his table, it is an infamous crime to put hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of pretended butter and cheese on the market. Besides the millions of pounds of grease now disposed of in the name of butter, a considerable business has grown up in the manufacture of cheese which is not cheese, but which is made to look and taste something like it, and can be sold a good deal cheaper than the genuine article, but which is dear at any price. These wicked devices to rob the people and destroy their health are also a blow at legitimate industry, calling for the most vigorous action on the part of the Legislature, and yet in almost all the States where anything like corrective law-making has been attempted disgraceful failure has been the result.

The number of men who are turning their attention to these and other villainous counterfeiting operations is increasing so rapidly that it may well be asked if American smartness is not so far perverted that it prefers occupation in knavish pursuits to any legitimate calling. When a people become so dishonest as to direct their energies into channels commonly reserved for the swindler, when the same zeal would bring quite as satisfactory returns if displayed in legitimate enterprises, it is time for Government to lay its hand on them.

Food adulteration has assumed such proportions in this country, where food should always be cheap and bountiful, that unless something shall be done to check the evil, honest producers will suffer materially and the public health will be seriously undermined. Knowledge of chemistry and compounding which runs in such channels is a species of smartness which no nation can tolerate with safety. If one man is to be permitted to manufacture pretended butter, another to make pretended cheese, another to sell pretended coffee and spices, and another to deal in pretended syrups or sugars, then let everybody adopt the thief's motto as his own and swindle and steal unreservedly. If it is worth while to make one man honest by law it is equally important to make his neighbor honest in the same way.—Chicago Tribune.

—A tree standing near Washington, Ga., is said to be the largest one in that State. It is twenty feet in circumference at the ground, and twenty-four feet in circumference at the height of a man's waist. It is seventy feet to the first limb, and one hundred and fifty feet in height. The first Presbytery in Georgia was held under its branches nearly one hundred years ago.—Philadelphia Press.

—In the Cleveland city directory the following names are found: Svejda, Wyss, Zaja, Fyk, Zakastolecki, Ryka, Hrdy, Krs, Srp, Urba, Drha, Break, Minarik and Crmak. An odd name which does not appear in the directory, but which was signed by a young man at one of the county offices recently, is Wiesovitzovetzki.—Cleveland Leader.

—The New York Sun prints a list of seventeen women who have become paupers.